HISTORY OF SCHOOLS

Public System Reviewed by Superintendent.

HUNDRED YEARS AGO

CONDITIONS AT BEGINNING OF PAST CENTURY.

Those Who Aided in Perfecting Methods and Upbuilding of Educa-

tion il Interests.

Superintendent Stuart in his review of the school history from 1805 to 1905 for the public school centennial exhibition which has attracted thousands of visitors during the week says:

"A chapter of great interest and value might be written on the participation of men of national repute in the development of Jublic education in the District of Co-

"As is well known, Washington ardently wishes to see a national university at Washington, and gave of his substance toward that end.

"Jefferson's keen interest in the educational future of our city, though not so well understood, unquestionably bore immediate fruit in his gift of money toward the first free elementary school and his active influence as president of our first board of education.
"There is no doubt that his valuation of

education as essential to national life and development had been greatly enhanced by his contact with the arts and culture of France, where he so long resided. So the great apostle of the rights of the people became at last an equally zealous champion of a universal education.

Early Boards of Trustees.

"The roster of the earlier boards of trustees contained such eminent names as Robert Brent, nine times mayor of Washington, from 1802 to 1810: John Davis of Able, Rev. Andrew T. McCormick, who was for nineteen years president of the board of trustees of the Eastern Free School; Judge William Cranch, Daniel Rapine, John P. Van Ness, Roger C. Weightman and William A. Smallwood, Peter Force, John W. Maury, William B. Magruder, mayors of Washington; Daniel Carroll, one of the original proprietors; George Watterston, the first librarian of Congress; George Biagden, John Coyle, jr., and Rev. William Matthews, a distinguished Catholic clergyman.

"Later in 1841 when the free school sysam had been in existence for nearly forty ars with little to show for the earnest bors of successive boards of trustees, havan enrollment, including the Lancasschool population of 5,000, William W. Sea-ton, one of the editors of the National Intelligencer, and at the time mayor of the city, supported by Mr. George J. Abbot, a farvard graduate, and afterward private scretary to Daniel Webster and James F. Halliday, a member of the city council, united in a movement which resulted in 1845 in the remodeling of the school system after the New England idea, the division of the city into four school districts and the appointment of a single board of twelve trustees in place of the two which had been in existence since 1816.

"Dr. Edward Everett Hale was also associated with this movement.

Mayor Nine Terms.

"Mr. Seaton was nine times re-elected mayor, and during his entire term was st assiduous in his efforts to build up the educational interests of the city. Mr. afterward named, probably did more to promote reforms and to break down the old pauper school than any man of his

leb Cushing and other men in public life contributed their services in influencing public sentiment favorably toward the bet-terment of the public schools. In later years Prof. Joseph Henry, the great scientist and the head of the Smithsonian Institution, was in constant touch with those who had at heart the upbuilding of the schools. Another mayor of Washington, Richard Wallach, who served from 1863 to 1867, and presided as chairman ex-officio over the meetings of the board of trustees, was instrumental early in his administra-tion in the purchase of the entire square of ground in which the school which now bears his name was erected and which has since furnished sites successively for the Towers School and the Eastern High School. On a part of this let School. On a part of this lot was erected in 1864 the first modern ten-room school house in the District of Columbia, a build-ing which marked the beginning of a new era of school-house construction, and which today affords an admirable example of

The Franklin Unsurpassed.

"It was under Mayor Wallach's direction erected at an expense of over \$200,000. Mayor Wallach's name must always be associated with the inauguration of the era of improved school-house construction, which has extended from 1864 to the pres-ent day. The distinguished educator, John March 16, 1870, to August 5, 1886, was another public man whose lively interest in our local schools secured for them the benefit of his large experience and expert knowledge of educational problems during the whole of his incumbency as the head of the national bureau of education. In recent years Dr. Wm. T. Harris has renin the city or Annapolis.

dered valuable services to the cause of education in this District.

"No man gave more attention to the promotion of the interests of the schools than Mr. William Jones Rhees, except Mr. J. Ormond Wilson, long a trustee and later superintendent of schools.

Notable in School History.

"Among the teachers of the former days who were notable in the history of the schools we may recall the names of John E. Thompson, who for a period of forty years rendered an inestimable service to the cause of education in South Washington: Margaret Amidon of the same section, amiable and beloved; strong John Thomson, long at the head of the schools of the first district; Samuel Kelly and the Henshaws in the western part of the city; Hugh McCormick, William W. McCathran and Charles E. Hilton, in East Washington, and, later, Henry P. Montgomery and Nathaniel later, Henry P. Montgomery and Nathanie P. Gage of fragrant memory.

"As we look backward over an interval of a hundred years and read again the story of the planting of those two unpretentious schools for the education of the poor children, we find that by the very terms of the act which ordained them they have been forever associated with the life of the nation, for one was to be 'east of the Capitol and within half a mile of it, and the other within half a mile of the President's house."

"But there was, after all, little in their simple annals that could have been deemed prophetic of the extent and completeness of our public school system as it exists at the present day.
"In 1805 there were two schools with an enrollment of less than fifty pupils.

Hundred Years Later.

"In 1905 there are 1,478 teachers and 1,230 pupils.

"In place of two plain wooden structures, fifty by twenty, costing less than \$800 each, where were gathered a 1ew neglected youths, designated in more than one official report as paupers, to be taught the simplest rudiments of learning from the primitive textbooks of that period, there stand 134 modern school buildings, architecturally attractive, lighted, heated and ventilated according to the most recent standards of school hygiene, many of them equipped with adjustable seats and desks of the latest patterns and representing a valuation of more than \$6,000,000. These are presided over by a superior body of teachers, most of them having been trained in normal schools and not a few being uniin normal schools and not a few being university graduates, under whose instruction sit, side by side, the children of the rich and of the poor, the children of the highest officers of the government and those of the humblest citizens, all participating freely in the enjoyment of educational advantages as good as those provided by any commu-

Democratic System. "Neither is it an idle boast to claim that

no system of common schools in the country or the world is so democratic in its absolute equality of opportunity for all, regardless of race, nationality or social position, as that of the District of Columbia. This fact was strikingly attested two years ago when the Mosely commission was visiting the capital. Certain members of that distinguished body of English educators, when told that the children of the highest officials in public life were attending the common schools of Washington, inquired schools thus patronized were not so safeguarded as to insure the attendance of
what they termed a select class, and expressed great astonishment when informed
that the schools in question were open to
all the children of their respective neighborhoods who happened to be of school
age and otherwise qualified.

"Our organization for elementary and
secondary instruction is at last complete
from the kindergarten to the normal school.

If it be suggested that our curriculum is
too inclusive and ambitious, the answer is

inclusive and ambitious, the answer is that it has not even yet attained the broad scope of that 'permanent institution for the education of youth' which was the dream of Jefferson and his co-laborers."

ANNAPOLIS NOTES.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., December 22, 1905. Justice Davis adjudged two more of the captains of oyster-dredging vessels guilty of violating the oyster-cull laws of this state, and they were held for the action of the April term of the circuit court for Anne Arundel county. The captains are two of those arrested by the state police officials last week. Captain King had a cargo of 475 bushels aboard his schooner, Etur, and 23 per cent of the oysters were adjudged illegal. The fine and costs imposed amounted to \$168.05. George D. Webster, master of the schooner Laura A. Minor, had 402 bushels, 24 per cent of which were adjudged illegal, and the fine and costs in his case amounted to \$148.85. A marriage license was issued today to James W. Rogers, aged seventy-one, widower, and Mary E. Juster, aged sixty, widow, both residents of Anne Arundel county. St. John's College, St. Mary's parochial school and the public schools throughout

Anne Arundel county closed today for the Christmas holidays. Mr. Robert J. Berryman, manager of the ice plant at Annapolis, and Mrs. Berryman today took up their residence in Wash-Isaac Owens, the victim of the mill acci-

dent, was buried today from St. Anne's The commission is actively at work preparing a new charter for Annapolis, the bill to grant which will be introduced early during the coming session of the legislature. An important part of the work was performed last night, the commission acting on the report of the committee on municipal powers. In relation to suffrage and qualification for office, the commission has apquirements of voters, possess at least \$100 wroth of taxable property, or who can read or write, or who belong to the Maryland National Guard or volunteer fire companies of the city. It was also recom-mended by the commission that no person would be considered qualified to hold the

Most Serious of Philippine Problems.

GOV. WRIGHT'S VIEWS

AMERICAN INDUSTRIES WILL NOT BE MENACED.

Work of Years Will Be Required to Produce Enough Sugar to Hurt Home Production.

Gov. Luke C. Wright does not believe that the Philippines will ever be a commercial menace to any legitimate industry in the United States, even if there is absolute free trade declared between this country and the islands. He is in this country on a long furlough after three years of hard work in the archipelago, and has been attending the sessions of the ways and means committee of the House, which has been hearing witnesses for and against the reduction of the

Labor, he says, is the root of the several problems in the islands. There is a big copulation, but it is only effective about in the proportion of one to three, as compared with American labor. It will not be any more effective for a long time. Its improvement will depend on raising the standard of living of the people, feeding them better and making better people of them physically. Even then they probably will not reach the standard of American labor, so that it will not mean throwing a population of 7,000,000 people into competition with the labor market of the United States. As to outside labor, there is no chance of getting it. The Chinese are barred from the islands by the exclusion act and the Japanese by the contract labor law, so there is no chance of flooding this country with the products of cheap coolie labor. As to the Chinese in the islands, Gov. Wright made what to many people will be a surprising statement, and that is that there are not more than 45 000 Chinese in the whole ground more than 45,000 Chinese in the whole group of islands. Of these, about 21,000 are in Manila, where most of the white people spend their time, so that the Chinese popu-lation looks larger to the outsider than it

The Tariff Question. Referring to the question of sugar and

the tariff, Gov. Wright said: "There has been more arrant nonsense talked on this subject that I have ever heard before. The statement has been made that the exports of sugar from the islands would be 600,000 tons in excess of the whole consumption of the United States. Now, this is unbelievable folly. The exports of sugar have practically never been try's prosperity, Sugar is looking up, and in the past year, owing to higher prices that ruled after the Brussels convention, most of the planters have made money. But if the exports reach 150,000 long tons in the next year it will be a surprising thing. There is neither the land nor the labor to support a very hig crop for years to come. Take the neither the land nor the labor to support a very big crop for years to come. Take the Island of Negros and a part of Panay—and they are about the only sugar Islands in the group—even they cannot be worked to the full for lack of labor. The sugar laborer does not make as much as the man who works in hemp or tobacco, and you are not going to get laborers to quit a more profitable employment for one less so."

Gov. Wright was asked if there were not good sugar land in Mindanao, and he replied:

question of labor comes in. There is no one to work it, and there will not be for many to work it, and there will not be for many years to come. The sugar production of the Islands will grow with time, with the introduction of improved machinery and the physical improvement of the population. But if the islands are exporting 300,000 tons of sugar in the next five or six years they will be doing well. Now, this will be a very small drop in the 1,850,000 tons consumed in the United States. Besides, the United States is increasing rapidly in population, and if the Philippines in five or ten years could begin to increase their export procould begin to increase their export pro-duction of sugar at the rate of 100,000 tons a year, which is very doubtful, they would

not more than keep up with the increasing demand in this country. Should Have Open Market.

"No, there is not the slightest danger that the Philippines will ever swamp this country with sugar. But they ought to be given a good, steady open market, and this would help the industry.

"A great deal of misinformation about sugar that has been disseminated from the islands was put out by the people who wanted to make out a case against the Philippines. I know one man who went Philippines. I know one man who went there for that purpose and who told the people down in Negros that the people he represented had \$5,000,000 to invest in sugar lands. Well! did those gulleless people give him some roseate stories about the possibilities of sugar production I guess they did! They had lands to sell. You send a man with \$5,000,000 into any country in the United States and let him tell the peo-

man with \$5,000,000 into any country in the United States and let him tell the people he has come to buy up their lands, and I suspect they will give him some surprising figures as to the fertility and value of the soil, too."

As to the tobacco situation, Gov. Wright says there is even less likelihood of its injuring the trade in the United States than there is of sugar doing the same thing.

"People do not seem to realize," said he, "that there are only two provinces in the Philippines that raise tobacco to amount to anything. They are Cagayan and Isabella up in the northern part of Luzon. Even there there is little tobacco that would stand a serious show in the American market. Most of the tobacco that is grown in the Philippines is for home consumption. Nearly everybody there above the

The Agricultural Banks.

"It was not long ago that the planters ent a deputation to the government in Manila asking for an advance of \$100,000 on their crop so that they could hold it for better prices than the manufacturers were then willing to give. They think the government ought to do that sort of thing right along. That would be one of the benefits of the proposed agricultural bank. We have recommended in our report the establishment of such a bank by private capital under government guarantee. But the people must have respectable security before a well-conducted bank can advance them money. I have told them this, and they are really improving their holdings before a well-conducted bank can advance them money. I have told them this, and they are really improving their holdings and getting things in better shape. But there is a great deal of trouble about titles to the bulk of land in the islands, and it is hard work to do anything in that line. However, we have the plans and procedure of the Bank of Egypt, and the British did excellent work with that. There is no reason why something of approximately the same sort should not work in the Philippines.

"The general situation is good. Things are quiet and the roads and railroads are being extended gradually. One of the great-est troubles that we have is in holding the restless energy of the American adminisrestless energy of the American administrator, either private or public, somewhere within speaking distance of the easy-going indifference and slowness of the native of the tropics. There is really more friction over that difference in temperament than over anything else just now. It is a more serious small problem than one outside the country would imagine."

HYATTSVILLE AND VICINITY.

Riverdale Citizens' Association Meets-Public Schools Close for Holidays.

Special Correspondence of The Star. HYATTSVILLE, Md., December 22, 1905. The Riverdale Citizens' Association (Incorporated) held its semi-monthly meeting Tuesday evening at the residence of Mr. Charles Wagner. The following members of the ladies' auxiliary were present as guests: Mrs. Steinmeyer, Mrs. McGee, Mrs. Shipley, Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. Wagner and Mrs. Thompson. President Joseph Fanning was in the chair, and Mr. F. C. Burrhus was secretary. Messrs. M. M. Flannery and Warren L. Wagner were elected mem bers of the association.

Mr. Meyer, from the committee on arrangement for the ball to be given in Masonic Hall next week, reported that the prospects for a large attendance were bright. Mr. Fanning, chairman of the school committee, reported that he was securing data from different sections of the county pertaining to the sanitary condi-tions of the schools, the number of chil-dren under each teacher and compensation received by the instructors. The committee hopes to have the data in shape by the time the next legislature meets. The committee charged with investigating

The committee charged with investigating the feasibility of securing funds for the erection of a hall reported progress. The ladies present announced that they were making preparations for their colonial ball, to be held Washington's birthday. The next meeting will be held Tuesday, January 2, at the residence of Mrs. Steinmeyer. The pupils of the local public school were dismissed this morning for the holidays. In the primary department a large Christmas tree was provided, and the little ones feasted thier eyes on a real live Santa Claus cleverly impersonated by Mr. Frederic A. Holden. Each pupil was given a bag of candy. In the reception hall another large tree had been provided for the pupils of the higher grades. Of course, the little

Several of the children gave recitations and Christmas songs were well executed by the school. Miss Mabel Robey, the

and Christmas songs were well executed by the school. Miss Mabel Robey, the principal of the school, assisted by the other teachers—Misses La Roche, Espey, Palmer, Hurley and Burgess—decorated the rooms and hallways with holly and evergreens, and the effect was very pretty.

Mr. J. A. Whitlock of this town has been elected secretary of the Franklin Relief Association of Washington.

Leonard's mass will be sung at the midnight service at St. Jerome's Catholic Church Sunday, Rev. J. P. Tower, celebrant, The choir, under the management of Miss Lella Aman, organist, is composed of Mesdames J. B. Waters, George Burns and M. M. Flannery, the Misses May Fowler and Corinne McFarland, and Messrs. A. S. Condry and George Burns. Low mass will be celebrated Christmas day at 11 o'clock in the morning.

The Sunday school entertainment of St. Jerome's Church will be held Thursday evening of next week.

evening of next week.

Miss Edna K. Tippett, one of the assistant teachers of the local public school, will spend the holidays with her parents at Mattawoman, Md.

\$40,000 for a New Carnation,

All records for high-priced carnations were broken at Cincinnati yesterday when Richard Witterstaeter, a Price Hill florist, sold his carnation seedling "Aristocrat" for a price which he will not state definitely but which he admits is several thousand ord price. The purchaser is the Chicago buys the entire set of plants, 45,000 in all. The "Aristocrat" was produced by Mr. Witterstaeter at his greenhouses at Cincinnati. and is a cross between the "Tom Lawson" and "Enquirer," the latter a Witterstaeter carnation of rare beauty. The new carnacarnation of rare beauty. The new carnation is of a deep, rich pink, and is declared by carnation experts to be by far the finest ever produced. Thomas W. Lawson gave Peter Fisher of Eliis, Mass., \$30,000 for the famous carnation bearing the name of the Boston trust buster. It is understood that the "Aristocrat" was sold for exactly \$40,000 in cash.

age of five, men, women and children, smoke. There is an immense domestic consumption of tobacco and there is little raised above the domestic needs. The best of the surplus crop comes to Manila and there it is made up by the big manufacturers, who are about as close a corporation as it would be possible to find. The business is profitable to them as it is, and a widening of the market would only give the planters a chance to sell their wares somewhere else and at better prices than they now do. Naturally this is not what the manufacturers in Manila want. The Accidentary Parks. Make Deal Estate Volume Standard.

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MOORE & HILL (Inc.), 717 14th Street.

COREY GIVES WIFE A MILLION, It is Said, to Abandon Proposed Di-

vorce Proceedings. A dispatch from Pittsburg last night says: Mrs. Laura Cook Corey, wife of W. Ellis Corey, president of the United States

Steel Corporation, has decided to abandon her intention of applying for divorce. She has been offered \$1,000,000 as a Christmas gift by her husband not to do so, and he has, through a messenger, his father, assured her that he has broken with Mabelle Gillman. He has also promised to make a will in which his son Allen shall be his sole heir.

Mrs. Corey has accepted this, according to some of her close friends. The offer was made yesterday afternoon at the union station here when she alighted from a train. She was met by Alfred Corey, father of her husband, who was empowered to make her the above offer. She accepted and then had her trunks directed to the

On the River Front.

The pile-driving machine of Carter & Clark, which has been employed in finishpany, in preparation for making a landing place for the Potomac river boats. Work on the new structure is to be started

Humber from a Virginia port; schooners S.
H. Mills, Only Son, Charles H. Pryor,
Sallie Lambdin and American Eagle, oysters from Potomac beds; steam barge Dennis Simmons, lumber and shingles from a North Carolina port; schooner Nettle, oak timber from Patuxent river; steam scow D. K. Jackson, pine lumber from Aquia creek; barge Sallie, timber from Norfolk; in tow of tug William H. Yerkes, jr., schooner Irene, cordwood from Nom-ini creek.

Wood and Lady Bug, for Potomac oyster beds, to load for this city; tug Yerkes, with barge Donaldson, light, for Norfolk, to load lumber; J. & W. scow No. 2, for Chicamuxen creek, to load lumber.

Memoranda—Tugs Bohemia and Dixie have sailed from Chesapeake City and Baltimere with tows of coal-laden barges for

this city; schooner A. H. Qu'nby has been chartered to load a cargo of lumber at Norfolk for this city; schooner Saml. Wood is loading lumber in Curriomen bay for this port; schooner Clara Leonard has sailed from Nomini creek laden with cordwood

The officers of the steamer Harry Ran-dall report having passed Thursday night a bugeye anchored in Curriomen bay, with her masts broken off and lying alongside her. The name of the vessel could not be made out, Capt. Reed states, but she was evidently damaged in Wednesday night's storm on the lower Potomac. There were no signals of distress showing, and beyond having lost her spars the vessel did not

having lost her spars the vessel did not seem at all injured.

Mr. Frank Kersey of this city, who went from here to Savannah in the United States army tug Gibbon, as her chief engineer, has returned home. Messrs. Ware Adams and George Swift are now the only members of the crew still aboard her who left this city in the Gibbon.

Mr. Harry Wilson, mate of the tug Bohemia, fell aboard his boat Wednesday night last and broke one of his legs. He is now, it is stated, in Baltimore undergoing treatment.

Antony Broughton was shot and fatally wounded at Pineville, Ky., yesterday by Assistant Chief Smith, who was assisting in an attempt to arrest Broughton. At the same spot where yesterday's shooting oc-curred Broughton killed Brantly Smith, son

TO OPEN BRIDGE TO TRAFFIC. Highway Span Will Be Entirely Com-

pleted Within Next Week or 10 Days. The installation of the electrical machinery that will work the draw of the new Highway bridge has been completed, and the draw has been swung open and shut a number of times in the past day or two to see that the machinery is working correctly. It is stated that some minor defects are yet to be corrected before the draw machinery will be in thorough order, but the bridge should be ready for the use of the public within the next week or ten days. The machinery of the draw is built to open or close it within a minute's time, and should it fail to work, hand power, with which the bridge is also equipped, can

be used.

The Washington Alexandria and Mount
Vernon railway has arranged to abandon
the use of the old wooden Long bridge for as possible after the new steel bridge is opened to the public. Its temprorary single track has been laid on the Virginia approach, and the wiring completed. Connections have been made with the tracks near where they cross the Alexandria-Washington pike and by the first of the year it is expected, the year it is expected. year, it is expected, the use of the Long bridge will have been discontinued. It was expected that the new bridge would be opened with some public ceremonles, but that idea is now said to have been abandoned.

Two Men Killed in Effort to Escape.

Two men were killed, a third was probably fatally injured and every window was terday, when two men, in custody for larceny, tried to escape by killing a constable. Incidentally, twenty-five passengers in the car were kept busy dodging bullets for several minutes, the train, meantime, running at high speed.

When the smoke had cleared away Constable Kingston and Isaac Marshall, one

of the prisoners, were dead, and Edward Marshall, the other prisoner, was probably fatally wounded. A bullet passed through the cap of a brakeman, but no one else was The Marshall brothers were arrested on a

charge of stealing chickens. They were held for trial. Constable Kingston started for Fairfield with the prisoners. The men in the smoking car were thrown into ex-citement when one of the Marshall brothers drew a revolver and shot Constable Kingston dead. Several men in the car drew revolvers and attacked the prisoners Many shots were fired by the armed paswas taken to Fairfield and placed in jail,

with a strong guard to prevent a possible Many Christmas Gifts Burned.

Fire yesterday destroyed the buildings extending from 50 to 58 Nassau street, in

for trunks and parcels in transit. The New York Transfer Company includes Dodd's Adams Express Company. Thousands of packages of Christmas goods were destroy-ed. There were 113 horses in the stable section of the building when the fire was discovered, but all were gotten out safely. The burned buildings extended through from Nassau street to 188 and 190 Adams street. . The loss will exceed \$100,000

The Oklahoma Ice and Brewing Company's old storage plant in that city, owned by Adolphus Busch of St. Louis and containing 7,000 cases of eggs, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, \$75,000. A meat wagon driver was arrested, charged with having set fire to the plant.

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150 Varieties

ESTERBROOK'S Steel Pens

The Best Pens Made

MRS. TAGGART DENIED. Motion for New Trial Overruled and

The motion for a new trial in the Taggart divorce case was overruled by Judge

Eason at Wooster, Ohio, yesterday afterwith the announced intention of carrying the case to the circuit court. Judge Eason took four hours to give the decision. He paid particular attention to

the affidavits against himself, some of

which declared that he was prejudiced and yers to make, and said that all other affi-davits were a mass of trash. The attordice, he said, were clearly in contempt, and he imposed a fine of \$15 each upon Judge Lyman Critchfield, Capt. James B. Taylor and Judge M. L. Smyser. He suspended collection of the fines until the circuit court could pass upon his decision in the case. The attorneys made a vigorous protest against such a proceeding and insisted that he place his charges against them in

LOS ANGELES MAN HELD.

Accused by Mexicans of Complicity in

home two Americans were killed and one wounded at Diaz, Mexico, has been arrested by the Mexican authorities. A dispatch from El Paso, Tex., says:

Consul Edwards last night received the following from Enrique Creel, governor of Chihuahua, bearing on the arrest of Finstad: "Finstad arrested for apparent complicity in the murder of two Americans (meaning Rutherford and McMurray) at the Ibuche ranch."

connected with the murder, for one of the dead men, C. W. McMurray, was h's brother-in-law and Rutherford was his close gram from Gov. Creel it had been sur-mised that the Mexicans were acting under an old law which required the holding of all witnesses to a crime until the investi-

tions by telegraph to the United States consular agent at Diaz, Mex., to endeavor to get and return to Philadelphia the bodies of the two Americans, Rutherford and Mc-Murray, killed near that place by bandite.

The Sunday Star's Christmas Edition.

Everybody in Washington will want to read the big Christmas edition of the Sunday Star, December 24. The Sunday Magazine Section will be replete with Yuletide stories of the most interesting character, and all classes of readers, old and young alike, will find much to engage their attention. Included in the list of contributors to next Sunday's paper are Emperor William, Sir A. Conan Doyle, Jerome K. Jerome, Richard Le Gallienne, Bliss Carmen and many other notable writers.